TELEGRAPHIC NEWS EMPEROR WILLIAM'S ESCAPE

From All Parts of the World.

TODLEBEN AND THE FORTRESSES.

Shumia, Varna and Batcum To Be Evacuated.

SETTLING WITH TURKEY DIRECTLY.

Russia Will Communicate Her . Decision to the Powers.

STRIKE IN THE COTTON REGION.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, May 13, 1878.

Special Constantinople telegrams state that in consequence of the peremptory demand of General Todleben for the surrender of the fortresses, accompanied by a threat to occupy Constantinople, the Cabinet Council have decided to evacuate all three of the fortresses-Shumla first, then Varna and lastly Batoum. OSMAN SETTLES THE QUESTION.

The decision was taken rather suddenly upon he report of Osman Pacha that the Turkish army was not in condition to resist the occupation of Con-

stantinople.

The Times' correspondent at Consta nople says, as usual, the palace was smitten with ter ror, and was ready to cede anything if the Russians would go away from Constantinonle.

TERROR REIGNS.

DUPED BY THE RUSSIANS. General Todleben peremptorily urged the eyacuation, but adroitly offered to fall back if the for tresses were surrendered. The bait was swallowed and the Russians have promised-so my informant assures me-to retire to Adrianople and Dedea gatch, and quit Erzeroum as soon as the three fortresses are evacuated.

SETTLED AT ONCE

The evacuation will begin at once. There is to be no written convention and all will be settled by verbal agreement.

AN INTRENCHED CAMP. The Russians are forming an intrenend camp arabia have ceased to pay taxes to the Roumanian Micials, and the country is practically taken over

THE INSURRECTION SPREADING. The Times' correspondent at Vienna telegraphs as follows:—"All the news tends to show that the Monammedan insurrection is spreading more and more westward. The Russians say they have ceased active operations against the insurgents to give time for the efforts of the Turkish Commis

AN ANSWER AT ONCE. The Vienna correspondent of the Standard as-ierts that Russia has informed the Powers of her ntention to acquaint them immediately of Russia's definite resolutions resulting from the nego tiations with England, and that Russia would then request the services of the Powers to remove any difficulties which might be in the way of a peace-

ful settlement.
SCHOUVALOFF'S MISSION. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says there seems to be a growing impression that if Count Schouvaloff makes tt clear that the differences between England and Russia are not irreconcilable the latter will withdraw her opposition to the demand o England that the whole treaty be placed before the

MUST BE A REASON. The Times' St. Petersburg correspondent con use making any concession unless there is a reasonable chance that war will be avoided.

DENIED TOO RARLY. The Agence Russe, of St. Petersburg, states that although it stated that it was impossible to know the proposals of which Count Schouvaloff was the cearer, it stands to reason that they must refer to the only two solutions of which the present ques tion admits-namely, the dismemberment and partition of the Ottoman Empire, or a combination assuring the vitality of Turkey and the complete independence of the Christian population from Furkish administration, while leaving them, nevertheless, tributary to the Porte. GOOD FOR TURKEY.

The Agence claims that the latter solution would be advantageous for Turkey and is the only wise nd temperate one practicable at present. WHY AN UNDERSTANDING IS DESIRABLE.

The Agence suggests that Europe, in Congress Bosnia, and adds that precisely because England and Russia do not desire the diamemberment of Turkey an understanding is both desirable and

MORE PROMISED REFORMS. By order of the Sultan the Porte is elaborating bills for sweeping administrative, judicial, financ and military reforms. Four commissions will be appointed by the Sultan, composed of leading na to convert these bills into executive laws in one

Nearly one hundred and fifty persons have been ar rested at Warsaw as accomplices of the Nihilist Secret National Russian Government, which was re-

cently discovered. GORTSCHAKOFF'S SUCCESSOR. The Telegraph's Vienna despatch says the appointment of M. Valou leff as Prince Gortschakon's eventual successor is certain. The latter's condi-

tion admits of little hope of recovery. FRANCE AND TUNIS. The Rome Courrier d'Italie, which is considered authoritative, announces under due reservation that France is in treaty with the Bey of Tunis for

the cession of that regency to Algeria. Ten thousand recruits for the Servian army, drawn by conscription from Servia and the new Servian provinces, have arrived at the drilling sta-

tions near Belgrade and are being prepared to join battalions in June. A COMPROMISE PREDICTED. A special despatch from Manchester says symp toms of a compromise are showing themselves.

request has been made to the masters' secretary for an interview with his principals on Tuesday. BRITISH NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 12, 1878. Vice Admiral Sir E. A. logiefield and family arrived in the Nova Scotlan to-day from England and have taken up their residence at the Admiralty Rouse. Her Majosty's ship Rover remains here as his flagship until the arrival of the Bellerophon from Bermuda.

CLUB HOUSE BURNED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] Nawport, R. I., May 12, 1878.

A club house, owned by New York gentlemen located on West Island, in the Seaconnet River, was

HORSE THIEVES HANGED.

Sr. Louis, Ma., May 12, 1878. Advices from Caddo, L. T., state that three horse thiores were hanged fity miles west of that place last

Examination of the Prisoner Before a Berlin Court.

TRYING TO SHOOT HIMSELF.

Apprehensions that a Secret Danger Threatens the Empire.

THE ACT UNIVERSALLY DENOUNCED.

Sentiment of the English Press.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, May 13, 1878. The Emperor William drove out on Sunday afternoon, in company with the Grand Duchess of Baden. He was received with the wildest acclamations from the people. THE OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.

At the official examination in Berlin, Hoedel, the prisoner, said he was a native of Leipsic, and born in 1857. He denied that he fired at the Emperor. He affirmed that he was without work and intended to shoot himself publicly, to show the rich the present condition of the people.

ONLY SHOT AT HIMSELF. He stated that he shot once at himself, and could not account for the other three shots which were wanting in the chambers of his revolver. He thought he might have discharged them in the absence of mind.

A SOCIALIST.

The prisoner had in his possession several socialistic and democratic writings, tickets of membership of several Berlin socialistic unions and the liknesses of two socialistic leaders. He declared that he belonged to no party, but was an anarchist, the enemy of all political parties, the present condition of society and public institutions.

PORMERLY OF LEIPSIC.

It further resulted from the investigation that Hoedel formerly held socialistic meetings near Leipsic.

WANTED FAIR PLAY.

The other prisoner, Krueger, appears to be innocent, and it is reported that he has been liberated. He was arrested because he endeavored to protect Hoedel against the assaults of the excited crowd.

CONGRATULATIONS CONTINUE.

Telegrams congratulating the Emperor on his escape have arrived from all the German princes and European sovereigns. To-day the Emperor received the royal family, the Ministry and field marshals, who came to congratulate him.

HE STANDS BY HIS STORY.

The Daily News correspondent at Berlin confirms the statement that Max Hoedel which he only reaffirmed his previous declaration that he did not fire at the Emperor. but at himself.

NOT BELIEVED.

This story is scouted by everybody as ridiculous. There seems to be a sufficient number of witnesses to his actual intention to kill the Emperor, however much he may disclaim any actual intention to murder his

THE DANGER NOT FORGOTTEN. "On the other hand," says the correspondent, "the escape of the Emperor does not lessen the indignation of the people in the slightest degree. It only renders them calmer and better able to appreciate the full significance of the incident.

WHAT WAY BE IN THE SUPPLES ?

"The result is a feeling of serious uneasiness and anxiety. The event opens out a vision of possibilities which had hardly been considered, and which are really appalling when calmly contemplated.

A FOE IN THE DARK.

"I have never known Berlin so grave and even depressed as at this abrupt and startling summons to prepare for unseen, unrealized and terrible dangers-to resist a foe whom want, hatred and sentiment can apparently drive to the point of desperation.

A CRAZY SOCIALIST.

"It does not appear to be believed that Hoedel had an accomplice or that any general plot existed. His act was apparently his own, but socialist papers found upon his person, his known connection with the social-democrats of Leipsic and his style of self-justification before the officers leave little doubt that he is the product of revolutionary sophism, working upon a mind full of sentiment and vanity.

DENOUNCED BY THE SOCIALIST ORGAN.

"It is only just to say that the socialist paper here, in a special edition, denounces the deed and repudiates all connection with Hoedel."

ENGLISH PRESS CONDEMNATION.

English journals of all tendencies stigmatize the act as detestable, congratulating Germany on the escape of the heroic and aged Emperor.

HIS PARTY MUST BEAR THE ODIUM. The import of the deed need not be ex-

aggerated. Hoedel is probably a pernicious

young fanatic, as Kullmann was, and the social democrats of Germany will probably have to bear the odium of his proceedings, as was the case with the ultramontanes after the attempted assassination of Bismarck.

A HORRIBLE MURDER.

FATAL RESULT OF A QUARREL BETWEEN COL-ORED MEN-THE VICTIM'S THROAT CUT IN A SCUFFLE-STATEMENT OF THE MURDERER'S

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] FREDERICK, Md., May 12, 1878.
At half-past ten o'clock on Saturday night that porby the cry of murder on East Patrick street, a few doors from Market. In front of the grocery and dry goods store of D. M. Shcoll, lying in the street, was a colored man, named Dennis Davis, in his death threes, his throat having been cut. The instrument had grazed his left jaw in its descent, entering the left ide of the throat, striking the carotid artery, or jugular vein. The incision was not deep, and was only one inch in length, but from man's life blood rapidly spurted. A dense crowd surrounded the dying man and Drs. George Crize and George Johnson were in attendance, but could do nothing. Finally, on account of the excited condition of the people and fearthe dying man's removal, and he was placed on a board and carried down an alley into the back room of the establishment of F. Oberndorfer, where, at eleven o'clock, he died.

Meantime a bue and cry had been raised after the murderer, and officers of the law started off in pur suit of one Warren Stanton, also colored, who, it was alleged, had committed the murder and who was ar rested by Detective John Ryan and Policeman Jacob Schmidt at the corner of East Church street and Middle alley. He was at once taken to the office of Judge Stokes, who committed him for a hearing on Monday, at ten o'clock.

DETAILS OF THE MUZDER.

Stokes, who committed him for a hearing on Monday, at ten o'clock.

The circumstances of the fatal alray and the capturing of the murderer are as follows:—At ten o'clock Warren Stanton, accompanied by his daughter, a child of perhaps thirteen years, was passing west on Patrick street, and when in front of Scholl's store the child stopped to look in the window. On a bench beside the door sat Dennis Pavis, wab addressed the girl, asking what abe was looking at. The child replied, "it's none of your business." Then the child's lather spoke, asking Davis what he meant by addressing the child when he did not know her. Words passed, both men becoming angry and the father showing fight. The child avers that at this state of affairs Davis went to a wagon standing before the store, came back with a monkey wrench in his hand and struck her lather on the hoad with it, causing the blood to flow. Mrs. Ott, a milliner, who was standing in her door adjoining Mr. Scholl's, called to Stanton not to strike Davis in return, which injunction he obeyed, and taking his daugnter passed on up the street. Davis then went into the store and bought a cigar and went outside again, taking a seat on the bunch or box, waiting for his employer, whose wagon was standing before the door. At abou twenty-five minutes past ten o'clock Warren Stanton cahoo down Patrick street, walked up to Davis, and the quarrel was renewed. A scuffle followed, a smothered oath, then flying footsteps, and Davis stood upon the threshold of Scholl's store, bleeding, Mr. Schol, noticing the blood, but not thinking it a matter of any importance, called to Davis to go round to the hydrant and wash himself. Davis started to obey and immediately threw up his hands, staggered and tottell across the sidewalk into the istreet, where he was discovered a moment aiterward deluged with blood.

The Fursuit.

where he was discovered a moment atterward deluged with blood.

The Pursuit.

The murderer, after the cutting, turned and ran down Patrick street, up Middle Alley to Seventh street, going out toward the railroad. The cry of murder had by this time been raised, and Officer Smith, being up fown and hearing it and also hearing the footsteps of a running man, started in pursuit, but was distanced. He started off in another direction, when he met Detective Ryan. Both officers then tame down towa, standing on the corner of Guirch street and Middle Alley. The murderer's home was in this alley, and as hour after the cutting Stanton came waiking down hat ot the arms of the officers. His hat was litted, disclosing the features of the murderer, who was on his way back home for some Durpose unknown. Before taking him to jail the prisoner was searched and a common Barlow kaile was found on his person. As he passed through the jail yard he collessed to Officer Schmidt and betocutes Ryan that it was with this kelife that he had cut the throat of Davis about one hour previous.

The murderer, Warren Stanton, is a married man, generally allowing his wite, who is an industrious woman, to support him in drunkenness. He is about twenty-four years of age, and has always borne a bad reputation. The mardered man, Deunis Davis, was about twenty-four years of age, and has always borne a bad reputation. The mardered man, beans bavis, was about twenty-four years of age, and has always borne a bad reputation. The mardered man, beans bavis, was about twenty-four years of age, and has always borne a bad reputation. The mardered man, beans bavis, was about twenty-four years of age, and has always borne a bad reputation. The mardered man has always been considered a man of good character. He has been employed on a term about two miles and a half from this city, on the Monocace, for the past six or eight years, and has at all times snown himself to be of a peaceful disposition.

STATEMENT OF STANTON'S WIFE. To-day your correspondent visited the home of the murderer, holding a lengthy conversation with Stanton's wife Eilen and child Julia. They are both quite intelligent, but do not seem to realize the position of the husband and lather. In substance the mother than any that after the first difference about the the husband and father. In substance the mother and child say that slier the first difference about the child Stanton came home enraged and got his knife. The wire asked him what was the matter, and the answer was that Davis had struck him. The wire then asked her husband what he wanted with his knife, he replying that he intended "to fix him." meaning Davis. The wire endeavored to dissuade the husband from going out, and, falling in this, sue, in company with another woman, followed him and coming to the point where Davis and Stanton were quarrelling called to her husband that sno was after an officer. She avers that Davis then threw something at her, which missed her, sounding on the stones like iron. Before she was a block away and before she had gotten the officer the cry of murder was raised. On running back she saw Davis wallowing in his blood in the street and dying.

THE BANGOR TRAGEDY

DEATH OF THE LITTLE VICTIMS OF A FATHER'S BRUTALITY - SUPPOSED INSANITY OF THE PERPETRATOR.

AUGUSTA, Me., May 12, 1878. The scribner triple murder has been the theme of conversation to-day, and hundreds have visited the scene of the tragedy. The little babe, one year old, died at midnight, making two victims, while Ernest, aged five years, lingers in spasms, but will die before morning. Soribner's embarrassed condibefore morning. Seribner's embarrassed condi-tion, and the effort made to take care of him by legal process, weighed upon his mind and had much to do toward hastening the fearful result. He was a terror to the neighborhood at times, and threatened to burn the buildings of his heighbors, who, through fear, did not complain of him and have him arrested. The opinion is generally entertained that be must have been partially instance when he committed the awful deed. His mind was evidently shattered by leading an intemperate life from youth, though he had stopped drinking for about two years.

WIFE SLAYER ACQUITTED.

A HORRIBLE MURDER WHILE SUFFERING FROM DILIBIUM TREMENS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] WILMINGTON, Del., May 12, 1878. tilled his wife, Sarah E. Thomas, on the 5th of Apr

William Tuomas, a Weishman, who so brutally last, by almost severing her head from her body with a razor, and then nearly killed himself by also cutting

a razor, and then nearly killed himself by also cutting histhroat, was acquitted of murder in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for this county, after a two days' trial, at eight o'clock on Saturasy night.

It was proved by several medical experts that Thomas was suffering from an attack of 'delirioum tremens at the time that he killed his wife, and was, therefore, irrespossible. There is much piblic dissatisfaction as to the result, the killing being one of great brutality. After the poor woman's throat was cut his caughter, a little girl thirteen years of age, discovered her lather standing by her mother's lifeless body, with the razor in his hand.

SUICIDE OF AN OCTOGENARIAN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WHERLING, W. Va., May 12, 1878.

Irave Bartlett, a farmer living near Littleton, W. Va., aged eighty years, cut his throat with a razor on Friday night last. He left his home and was

on Friday night last. He left his home and was supposed to have gone on a visit, and no alarm was left in regard to his absence.

Yesterday morning, as his son was on his way to work, he heard a squeating noise like that made by a pig and found it came from his lather who was lying on a pile of brush, and whose throat was cut but who still lived. The clu man lived a few moments alterward. Old age and trouble led to the action.

MURDER IN THE BLACK HILLS

DEADWOOD, D. T., May 12, 1878. This evening a couple of boys playing on the moun tain side east of the town discovered a dead body with a builet hole through the head. From all ap pearances the man had been undered in cold blood and robbed. A memorandum book, the only thing found on the body, bears the name of Charles E. Lee. The Deadwood papers chronicled the arrival of a man of that name on the 9th inst. by the Cheyenne route.

RUSSIANS IN AMERICA.

The Full Meaning of the Cimbria's Visit Explained.

INTERVIEW WITH CAPTAIN SEMETSCHKIN.

Russia in Any Event Proposes to Enlarge Her Navy.

NO NEED OF MYSTERY.

A representative of the HERALD called vesterday. morning at the Everett House and sent up his card Captain Semeischkin, the Russian officer. That gentleman was engaged at the moment, but shortly afterward invited his visitor up stairs. Captain L. P. Semetschkin is an aide-de-camp to the Grand Duke Constantine, and has come to this country in charge o whatever business, in connection with naval affairs it may be the intention of the Russian government t transact. He is a very intelligent looking man o he is about the medium range, with dark hair and mustache slightly tinged with gray. After offering the HERALD representative a seat the following conver sation ensued :-

talk with you in order to obtain as clear an account of the object of your visit to the United States as you

Captain SEMETSCHEEN-I are glad to have the oppor unity to explain through the HERALD everything the has any connection with my visit to this country, a it is the wish of my government to make no secre about our business in order to avoid any possibility of giving the American government annoyance through any breach of the neutrality laws. We fee too grateful for the kind consideration that has been shown us by the American people to return their good will by any act that might place them in an up pleasant positi

REPORTER-How is it that there has been so much mystery surrounding the object of the Cimbria's visi to the United States

NO MYSTERY INTENDED. Captain SEMETSCHEIN-I am very glad you asked that question, as it is easily explained. The fact is I should have arrived in New York two weeks earlied than I did; but, unfortunately, just when I was ready portant business that I had to attend to in person. If I had not been so detained I should have arrived in New York before the Cimbria, and then there would have been no mystery about her arrival, as I should have explained the nature of her voyage. As it was, when the Cimbria came and found that I was not here, the officer in charge, having no instruction except what he expected to receive from deemed it prodent to remain perfectly silent until I arrived. Consequently the action of the officers on board she Cimbria appeared to be rather mysterious, as they declined to state the na ture of their mission. Since my arrival I have tele graphed to the commanding officer to grant leave of absence to the officers on the Cimbria so that they may avail themselves of this opportunity to visit the principal cities and points of interest in their neigh-borhood. The crew will only have the liber that is necessary for their health, and will be sent on shore in small parties of thirty or forty at a time.

REPORTER-Will you now give me an explanation of what you intend to do in this country? Captain SENETSCHEIN-With the greatest pleasure as we are anxious to do everything in the most oper and straightforward manner possible. To go back i little, you may remember that shortly after the Crimean war some Russian naval officers visited this country and paid considerable attention to ship condition to compete with the other great Powers and officers were sent to different countries in orde to have vessels built so as to increase our nave strength. Captain Shustakoff, alde-de-camp to their Grand Duke Constantine, came to this country, and under his supervision Mr. Webb built the magnificen frigate General Admiral and the two storeship Lusiansky, another aide to the Grand Duke, was to France superintending the construction of the frigate Svetlana, the corvette Bayonne and the imperia yacht Standard, Other vessels were also built to other countries, and our navy considerally strength ened. The time has come again that the Grand Duke Constantino has learned from recent experience during the war with Turkey, that Russia is in need of a far larger naval force than it has hitherto owned To turther this idea the government awarded the sum of 7,500,000 roubles to be expended annually on the improvement of the condition of the navy. During the Contennial Exhibition I was on duty in this country,

again, and with the authorization to build or purchas vessels that I may doom suitable for our navy. I am done in this country as possible, because the work in quite as good if not better than we can get in Europe and, again, we have the advantage of having it ex cuted by a friendly nation that has always shown : kind disposition toward uz. Reporter-Now as to the direct nature of the Cim

and was employed a considerable portion of my

time in making a thorough examination of the ship

building interests. Consequently I have come here

bria's mission? Cantain SEVETSCUEIN-The Combria has on board the officers and men that are to man any cruisers that we may purchase and fit out in this country. We have a perfect right during time of peace to purchase ves sels, arms or whatever we may need and fit them out in American parts, manned with our own officers an crow. Of course if we were to enlist men in this meining I wish it distinctly understood we shall no attempt to do, and I may again add that the ver rouble to the government of the United States, wit which we have been so friendly.

REPORTER-Should war be declared do you think rou could fit out vessels in an American peri? Captain SEMETSCHEIN-I do not think it would be any breach of the neutrality laws to purchase vessels in an American port and send them to sea withou gaged the services of hair a dezen of your ables lawyers, we should certainly obtain their opinion on the subject before it would be attempted, as we also should on all other points to which there could be any doubt as to international obligations.

REPORTER-Have you as yet decided upon the purchase of any vessels? Captain SEMETSCHEIN-No; I have not had time to

lo anything yet, as I only returned last night from washington, where I went immediately on my arriva our Minister. On my return yesterday I stopped to a few hours in Philadelphia to pay a visit to some personal friends, whose acquaintance I had made turing my visit to the Centennial. I also wish to ago that the so-called Russian agent that talked to your reporter in Philadelphia has made statements that know to be untrue. We have chartered no vessels and do not want to charter any. My visit to Philadelphia was morely one of a social nature and had nothing to do with buying any ships. We are not going to fit out any privateers, and when our cruisers leave an American port they will leave under the Russian flag and not under the German flag, as stated in that

interview. REPORTER-It was reported that the men on board the Cimbria were to be sent to your naval post on the

Captata SENETSCHEIN-If we have no need of the men on the Cimbria to man cruisers here they will go to Aspinwall, and after crossing the 1sthmus they will then be taken by some of our vessels to Viadivos tok, the present Russian naval station on the castorn coast of Asia. We have given up the post on the Amoor River, as there was not water enough, and again, the climate at the new location is far better. REPORTER-Have you done snything in regard to

torpedoes in this country? Captain SEMETSCHEIN-No, I have not, as that matter has been under the charge of a Russian officer exercises began to-day.

who has just returned to St. Petersburg. I shall be glad, however, to examine all now favontions in th torposo line that have recently appeared, as I take a great deal of interest in that branch of warfare. When I left St. Petersburg the work was just approaching completion on a fleet of 100 torpedo boats that have been built under my supervision. Twenty of them are completed, and the others will soon be

REPORTER-What kind of torpede boats are they? Captain SEMETSCHEIN-They are 75 feet in length, 10 feet beam and 4 feet draught of water, and are built of steel. They are fitted with 250 horse power engines that can make 500 revolutions to the minute. The speed will average about sixteen miles, but seventeen miles can be made for a short distance. They will be armed with two spar torpedoes projecting from the bow, Each boat will be manned by one officer, one engineer, two stokers and four men to work the torpede boom. There will also be an electrician, who will occupy a position in the pilot house near the offigive his orders when to fire the torpedo. The et will probably be divided into five equadrons of twenty boats. I have great faith in torpedo boats for harbor and coast detence, as it would be very hard for the best iron-clad to be protected against the attack of a fleet of twenty of these little hornets. Nineteet might be sunk, but if one gets in the work is accom p ished. During my visit to the Centennial I was ver; much pleaser with Mr. Fowler's boat, the Bonits, and think, with more powerful engines, she would prove very serviceable model for a torpedo boat. We have advantage in the service of torpedo boats, as in our country there are plenty of fellows to man them that, like your heroic Cushing, are not atraid of

REPORTAR-Have you seen the Stevens battery? Captain SEMETSCREIN-Yes, several times, and nov that you speak of it I may tell you that in 1871 we were very nearly buying it. Our Minister, Mr. Catacazy, sent ever a long description of the Stevens battery to the Grand Duke Constantine, and one morn going to send you to the United States to buy that big conitor." I answered that I was ready to go, but when the question was raised about the price, some \$1,700,000, the peace party concluded that the money could be spent to greater advantage in the advance ment of our coal and fron industries in Southern Russia. I happened to be sent on that mission a short time afterward, and passed considerable time in sceng it carried out.

REPORTER-liave you any idea of purchasing the Stovens pattery now

THE STEVENS BATTERY. Captain SEMETSCHEIN-No, I have not. In the first place she is 400 feet long, which is too much length for practical service in the Baltic, and again under the present law we cannot take any iron-clads inte the Black Sea. We can build what we like down there, but we cannot take any through the Stratts, That law we hope to have repealed by the Congres of nations when they sit.

REPORTER-Have you many monitors in the Russia navy? Captain SEMETSCHEIN-We have ten monitors in the Baltic, each 200 feet long, that have been constructed

atter the Ericsson model. REPORTER - Have you any definite plans laid out to guide your future action?

Captain SEMETSCHEIN -They will be mainly guided by the political aspect in Europe. If there must be war we have of course to do our duty like men, and we will do it, but it would be a great disaster, as a war between two such nations as England and Russia would naturally paralyze the advancement of civilization, science and all the high aris throughout Europe. Other countries will probably be drawn into the vortex, and it would certainly prove a learful calamity. In case of peace there is plenty of employ ment for some time to come for myself and the staff of officers that have accompanied me here. We have to make a complete examination of the shipbuilting interests, so as to decide upon what work we shall do in this country. As I said before, it is our present inten tion to improve the condition of our navy whether

REPORTER-Is there anything further that you can

tell me, Captain, relating to your mission? Captain SEMETSCHKIN-I don't think there is anything else that I can tell you unless I reiterate through the Russian people for the more than kindly disposi tion that the people of the United States have shown during their recent troubles. It is a pleasure for a Russian officer to be sent on a mission to a country countrymen. During my stay in this country I shall always be pleased to give the HERALD any information what we are doing, as there is no desire on the part of the Russian government to do anything that is not strictly in accordance with the laws of nations.

THE CIMBRIA.

RUSSIA-SOCIAL COURTESIES DECLINED. ELLSWORTH, Me., May 12, 1878 The visit of the schooner Venus to Southwest Harbor was simply an effort to sell the vesser to the Rus sians, who laughed at the idea. They said they bad no need of such a vessel; that she was too large for a rowbeat and they did not care too large for a rowocas and they out not care to go yachting so long as they had such a comfortable steamship as the Cimbria to carry them about, it is impossible to tell when the Cimbria will leave. Some young officers who were here yesterday said Capianus Badenhausen and Grippenberg would visit Elisworth some Sunday. An invitation was tell-graphed to them to diue here to-day, but they answered that it was impossible for them to accept.

COMMUNISM.

A FORMIDABLE ORGAN ZATION IN WEST VIR-

GINIA. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. !

WHEELING, May 12, 1878. Parkersourg, to this State, which is quite formidable It has between five and six hundred members, who are regularly officered and drilled, but who have no arms or ammunition, so iar as is known. The mem the organization, and its meetings are held with gr socresy. Other societies are said to exist in the Si-but no others have been uncarthed as yet.

A DIVORCED WIFE'S SUIT.

ACTION AGAINST HER LATE HUSBAND FOR BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

NEW LONDON, Conn., May 11, 1878. John Jeffery, aged seventy-lour years, one of the oldest merchants in New London, a politician of con. siderable influence in times past, an office-holder and politician, fluds himself in the annoying position of defendant in a breach of promise suit, the plaintiff, who is neither young nor lair, being Mary Jeffery, no Cochran, his divorced wife. It is this relationship of the contesting parties that gives so peculiar a complexion to the suit and provokes, in the small circle where the facts in the case are known, so much prejudicial comment.

PACTS OF THE CASE. Jeffery has been married three times, and each

of his wives has borne him children. About the year 1869 he was proprietor of the City Hotel, in this city, and among the employes of the house was Mary Cochran, then a good looking and intelligent Irish girl. Trusting too much to the honor of her employer she yielded to his solicitations and became encemted by him. Their marriage took place May 9, 1809. Its fruits were two chidren. After living togother four or five years the wife obtained a divorce, upon the ground of cruel treatment by her husband. The Court gave the children to the lather, and adjudged that he should pay their mother \$700 silmony.

For a year they lived apart, but at the expiration of that time Jeffery so strongly importuned his divorced wife to return to his bed and board that she consented to do so after obtaining from him, as she avers, a promise that they should be remarked. Montu after month passed away, two children were born to her and still the promise is unfulfiled. It is for damages of \$15,000 for this broken promise that suit is now brought. Pending trial the dwelling house, Irving House and other real property of the defendant has been attached. girl. Trusting too much to the hotor of her employer

been attached.

THE PLAINTIPP'S EVIDENCE.

It is understood that the plaintiff has no written proof of a promise of marriage, but can bring concusive evidence, verbally, that such an agreement was made. Her counsel are T. M. Waller, Mayor of New London and State Attorney, and John A. Trobits, Collector of Customs at this port and editor of the New London Telegram. The delendant rotains ex-Congression Augustus Brandegee. The case will be called at the June term of the Superior Court.

COLLEGE ANNIVERSARY.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 12, 1878. The Rochester Theological Seminary Auniversary REDUCTION OF WAGES.

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 12, 1878. Notice of a reduction of about four per cent in of other corporations expect to receive a similar notice this week. The Stark Mills have discontinued the manufacture of linen goods on account of the duiness of the market, and now make crash goods

SNOW STORM IN IOWA.

DES MOINES, May 12, 1878. The weather was very cold here this morning, and snow lell by sports all day. At six o'clock there was quite a heavy snow storm.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, May 13-1 A. M. Indications.

For the lake region, the Middle States and Non England, stationary and rising barometer, northwest to southwest winds, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather.

slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, falling tolowed by rising barometer. For the Gulf States, falling barometer, partly

cloudy weather, and on the coast warmer, so vinds; but to the interior cooler, northerly. For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, northeast

winds, stationary temperature, partly cloudy weather. For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valcys, northeast to southeast winds, stationary temperature and pressure, partly cloudy weather and pos

cibly occasional rain. The rivers will change but little. Cautionary signals continue for southeast winds at Cape Lookout and Cape Hatteras.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four nours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy,

1877. 1878. Average temperature yeaterday 4934

Average temperature for corresponding date last
year 50

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE-LEVY'S CONCERTS Another large audience assembled last evening to enjoy the music which is given every Sunday night under the administration of Messrs. Poole & Donnelly. The feature of the concert was, of course, Mr. Levy. the great cornetist, who is now playing at his best and performing music that seems to touch the popular natured way, responded with a number of familiar airs, among which was the "Sweet Bye and Bye," on airs, among which was the "Sweet Bye and Bye," on a cornet finished for him at ten o'clock on Saturday night. Mile, Chra Reinman made her first appearance in New York and sang, with excellent taste, an aria from the "Huguenots" and Guonol's "Valse Mireila." She has a pleasing soprane voice. Mr. R. S. Glover, tohor, and Signor Morosini, pianist, also divided the honors of the evening with Tissington's orchestra. The management deserve much credit for their endeavors in this popularizing music and affording a pleasant Sunday evening resort.

A rather interesting performance was given at the Broadway last night by a company of colored people known as the Virginia Jubice Singers. They sang well imitated the field hands of the South fairly and gave a number of sacred negro songs that cheites the applause of the audience. If the partie, however, could hear genuine old-lime plantation music topy would recognize the vast difference that exists between the original and the copy.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Henry A. Tilden, of New Lebanon, N. Y., and i. IR Theodore N. Vall, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, is at the Gilsey. William Bross, of Chicago, is at the St. Nicholas. General Silas Seymour, of Quebec, is at the Rossmore. Major Henry Clay Wood, United States Army, and Miss Mary Anderson are at the Sturievant, Ex-Senator Norris Winslow, of Watertown, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan. R. M. Deinplain, Commissioner for West Virginia to the Paris Exposition, is at the St. James.

THE FAIR FASHIONABLES OF OUR BEST CIR-

It haver patpones.
LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.
FIFTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION FOR 1878
will take place at noon of Tuesday, the 14th inst., at the

will take prochy of New Orleans.
Sale of tiezets closes at 0 o'clock A. M. of that unichy of New Orleans.
Sale of tiezets closes at 0 o'clock A. M. of that uniDaily a finited number of tiekets is allotted to this city
and cannot be increased. The offices of the company, at
317 Broadway, will be open on Monday until 0 o'clock P.
M. for the accommodation of bayers.

Pirst come first served.
1.507 prizes, amounting to \$110,400; capital prizes—
\$30,000, \$10,000, \$2,000, Ac., 100,000 tickets, two dollars
(\$2); halves, one dollar (\$1).

II. L. PLUM.

AMERICAN SPYLE OF SHORS, -FINE HAND made Shors and Gairens, \$4; Dress Pumps, \$3. GRId-HAVE YOU TRIED THE PERFCHON BLEND OF

NEITHER DRUGGED, LIQUORED OR WATERED-MENSMAN'S PEPIONIZED BEEF TONIC IS THE

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JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
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Positive exemption from sewer gas, percette out expense. Public are invited to invect of Waste Pire ally and witho 704 Broadway THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS OF THE HERALD BUILDING TO LET, SUITABLE FOR LAW, BANKING, INSURANCE OR ANY LIGHT BUSINESS PURPOSES, APPLY IN THE COUNTING ROOM OF THE HERALD.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE THIS MORNING contains full list of Stockholders of Chicago and Northwest ern Rallway

THE HERALD OFFERS FOR SALE TWO SINGLE BULLOCK PERFECTING PRESSES, capable of printing 14,000 copies per hour of an eight-page paper, either six, seven or eight columns. ALSO ALL THE STRREOTYPE MACHINERY BE-LONGING THERETO. PRICE. \$10,000. Address J. G. BENNETT, New York Herald.

EUROPE. THE PRENCH EXPEDITION ROUND THE WORLD, 1878-70.

The steamer P(CARDIE will leave MARSKILLES June 50 tor her read Voyage d'Études, under the command of Lieutenaut G. Bland, of the Prench Navy.

The Pleardie is a first class steamer of 1,500 tons burden and 1,000 herse power. She is divided in five water-tight compartments. Her state rooms are spacious and well vantilated, with pert holes high enough above the water line to be kept open in ordinary had weather.

The steamer is in every particular provided with all the modern improvements found on board the best lines.

A scientific sind of emittent professors will accompany the expedition; also a chaptain, a physician of the French Navy and a diptome apothecary.

For further information apply by main to Professor T. Dolle Might ULS. 7 Winthrop piece. New York, who will send free to applicants the circular of the society.

As BRIGHT's, DIABETES, DROP'SY, PARALYSIS and Spavel, stone, kidney and bladder diseases, rheumatism and gout are incursole without the Assiel Natural Mineral Spring Water, it supersedes everything else. For barrel, 25 cents gailon. Consultation, urinary analysis and pample lets, with full directions and testimonials, free by the pursicism, at 201 Broadway, New York. A NEW WORK ON OZONE SENT PREE. ADDRESS

DISEASES RESITING ALL OTHER TREATMENT And pronounced farm are curred by the Assaict Natural Mineral Spring Water. Treatise graits, 201 Broadway, Mental and physical decay, hereditary, constitutional and obscure diseases specialties 30 years by the author and physicals.

NERVOUS EXHAUSION.—A MEDICAL ESSAY.

Newportsing a series of lectures delivered at KAIIN'S Maseum of Abatomy, on the cause and cure of premature deline showing indisputably how lost nealth may be regarned, affording a clear synoosis of impediments to marriage and the treatment of nervous and physical centility, being the resulted of the properties of the properties of the property of the properties of the

O'N TRUE AND FALSE PROSPRATION,—NEW EDI-tion of the Philosophy of Marriage. Address SECRES TAKY, Museum of Anatomy, 618 Broadway, New York, Free, 29c. stamps.